A. Yes; that is a phrase of my own; they were closed out of the account.

Q. You mean that on the books of the New York Edfe Insurance Company it appeared as sold? A. Yes.

EMPLOYEES SIGNED THE NOTES. EMPLOYEES SIGNED THE NOTES.

Mr. Randolph said that the transaction didn't appear at first on the books of the New York Trust Company as a loan. That wasn't done until along in 1902, when the trust company people "elected" to give the transaction another form and sent word to the New York Life to have "applications". signed by two of the company's employees. At first he said it was passed over as a "protected" loan, the purchase price being placed to the credit of the New York Life on the trust company's books. The trust company, when it sent word to the New York Life, wanted it in the shape of a collateral loan.

Q: As a matter of fact it was changed to he form of a collateral loan on the books I the New York Security and Trust Company? Yes sir. Q. Who made the notes? A. Two of our employees.
Q. Who are they? A. Mr. Madison and
Mr. Marshall. Q. What office are they in? A. In the Q. What office are they in? A. In the treasury department.
Q. And they made their notes running to the New York Security and Trust Company?
A. It was on the blanks they sent out, the usual form, whatever it was.
Q. They were the ordinary uniform New York Security and Trust Company collateral notes? A. They called it an application.
Q. The application resulted in yielding to the desire of the trust company? A. Yes,

Mr. Madison's note, the witness said, was for \$1,857,000, against which there were 300 shares of Chicago and Northwestern and 5,300 shares of St. Paul. There was as additional collateral 3,000 Union Pacific preferred, 2,100 Erie first preferred and 631 Evansville and Terre Haute, all of which were preferred, taken out of the paralledger assets of the company.

on-ledger assets of the company. THE IMPOSTANT \$600 A YEAR CLERK. The \$1,500,000 note of Marshall, the \$600 the \$1,500,000 note of Marshall, the \$000 a year messenger, was secured by several thousand shares of Northwestern preferred, and the margin was 1,000 shares of Southern Railroad preferred stock, which

war also a non-ledger asset.

The witness said Madison was a bond clerk and that he had been with the New York Life several years when he entered into the transaction with the trust com-

Q. Now, at the time you placed these securities in the hands of the New York Security and Trust Company you increased your deposits in Account 4 to \$10,000,000? A. That would not make the round figures exactly. We must have adjusted it to \$10,000,000. The combined amount of the two notes which the account was increased was 33,337,000, leaving a cash balance on deposit in the account for the first three months

O. So you supplied the New York Security and Trust Company, through your deposit, with the money that was necessary to make these loans. A. For that particular purpose; yes, sir. The rest of the account continued on the former busis.

In April, 1902, the New York Life's bal-In April, 1902, the New York Life's balance with the trust company rose from \$10,000,000 to \$13,000,000. So far as the witness knew there was no occasion for the ingrease in connection with the disposition of any stock by the New York Life.

Mr. Randolph said there was no particular reason for having selected Madison and Marshall to sign the notes. He asserted that it was a very ordinary thing in banks to have the employees sign notes for the principals and make them appear as borrowers of money for the principals. as borrowers of money for the principals.
"I imagine," said Mr. Randolph, "that
there is not a bank or trust company in New York that does not have notes made for millions of dollars by messengers and clerks." He used to follow the practise when he was president of a bank. He admitted that the reason for having em-Bloyees sign was to keep the principals' hames out of the transaction.

STEEL BONDS UNDER THE BAN. Subsequent to the Chicago and Northwestern and the St. Paul stock transactions there were, Mr. Randolph said, two similar ones entered into by the life insurance company. Both of these, he said, were also entered into as a result of the by-law which the company had adopted in reference to carrying stocks on its schedule of assets. One transaction concerned \$1,800,000 of the Carnegie bonds of the United States Steel Corporation—underlying bonds—the best Carnegie bonds of the United States Steel Corporation—underlying bonds—the best issued by the steel company. Mr. Randolph said that the officers of the company feared that this security also might be ruled out, and it was thought best to get rid of it, but unfortunately there was not any quick market for the bonds. In fact, the only market the New York Life could find for the bonds was the "library market." They were finally, Mr. Handolph said, closed out and carried on the loan account in the New York Security and Trust Company. This was after the original Marshall note had

A SECOND NOTE-MAKING CLERK Another note for \$1,335,000 against \$1,000.

Another note for \$1,335,000 against \$1,000,-000 of Steel Corporation 5s was given, 1,000 shares of Union Pacific preferred, 1,000 shares of other railroad preferred stock, 3,100 Erie first preferred and 633 shares of Evansville and Terre Haute stock, all nonledger holdings, being put up in addition. George A. Newkirk, another clerk, gave the second note.

Mr. Randolph said that it appeared on the books of the New York Life that all these stocks had been sold. Mr. Hughes wanted to know whether, if an examination was made of the New York Life, any record would be found to show that the company was interested in United States Steel bonds, Mr. Randolph replied that if an examiner came in there he would learn of the trans-

came in there he would learn of the trans

action.

Q. But apart from such explanation as you might make to him, would any examination of the books show you were still interested in them? A. The purpose was to take them off the books.

Q. Then if they were taken off the books, then it would appear that there had been a sale of them—that they were closed out.

Q. it appeared on your books that a sale of United States Steel bonds occurred and your company got a certain amount of money for them. A. Yes, sir, in closing out the account.

Q. as a matter of fact, you still own the United States Steel bonds and they were put up as collateral against the loan of the money on the notes of your clerk. A. Well, it was practically a sale. practically a sale.
Q. That was the fact of the transaction was it not? A. Yse, sir, that was the fact.

GOT RID OF ENGLISH SECURITIES. Another transaction of this sort referred to by Mr. Randolph was in 107,900 of United Collieries bonds which the company wanted to get rid of. The bonds were offered in London and there was, the witness said, a nominal sale to J. S. Morgan & Co. The company had underwritten these bonds in the first instance.

the first instance.

The bonds, Mr. Randolph said, were simply charged on the New York Life's books to J. S. Morgan & Co. They went out of the books, he said, at 20 per cent. below

Q. But as a matter of fact you still own them? A. Well, they are not sold. In this case no notes were given, Mr. Randolph said. "We simply have on the books the advances of J. S. Morgan & Co. Q So on your books it appears that these have been sold, and on the books of J. S. Morgan & Co. it appears that they have advanced to you a certain amount of money against them. A. Yes, sir, as an offset to

STRING TO TRUST COMPANY SALE.

Mr. Randolph said that the New York Life disposed of its stock in the New York Security and Trust Company—5,005 shares—in 1901 after the agreement was made with the Prussian Government. He said the company had the same problem to face in the case of this trust company stock as of the other stocks already mentioned, and it was finally decided that the best thing to do was to enter into an arrangement with a purchasing syndicate.

The available was organized, chief among

ment with a purchasing syndicate.

The syndicate was organized, chief among its stockholders being J. P. Morgan & Co., 1,000 shares; John D. Rockefeller, 500 shares; James Stillman, 350: Charles M. Schwab, 300, and James J. Hill, 305. The insurance company agreed to sell the stock to the syndicate at \$800 a share, the stock to be in the names of three trustees, John A. McCall, George W. Perkins and C. S. Fairchild.

child.

The stock was to be deposited with the trust company, and the New York Life was to have the power of exercising an option to buy the stock back in 1906, at a price to be

Beech-Nut Sliced Bacon is sliced by machinery, abso-

lutely uniform. thinner than hands could do it. It cooks better and looks better because of that, Every slice is like every other slice - just

right. Beech-Nut Sliced Beef and Beech-Nut Conserves are always uniform, always good. That's why they are branded

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named by a committee. Any money paid in excess of the purchase price was, according to the terms of the agreement, to be divided equally between the members of the syndicate and the New York Life. The witness admitted that through the trustees the New York Life in effect controlled the voting power of the trust com-

The capital stock of the New York Security The capital stock of the New York Security & Trust Company, when the syndicate acquired it, was \$1,000,000. In 1904 the capital stock was increased to \$3,000,000. The purpose of the increase was to acquire the stock of the Continental Trust Company, which was capitalized at \$1,000,000. Its stock was acquired by issuing share for share in the New York Security & Trust Company.

Company.

All of the stock of the Continental was wiped up and the New York Security Company acquired all of its assets. Later, \$1,000,000 more of the New York Security & Trust Company stock was issued, all of which was sold to stockholders of the company at \$500 a share. Mr. Randolph said that besides himself President McCall, George W. Perkins and Mr. Langdon are directors of the trust company. directors of the trust company. SYNDICATE DEALS

In speaking of the New York Life's syndicate transactions Mr. Randolph said that it often happens that participations are allotted to the company without any formal agreement. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., he said, merely notify them by letter that they will extend to the New York Life a certain page. merely notify them by letter that they will extend to the New York Life a certain participation at a certain price. The New York Life acknowledges the letter, accepts with thanks and that is all that transpires. If the syndicate requires money it sends out a call and issues syndicate certificates for the participation. Mr. Randolph admitted that the New York Life knew nothing about the profits that were made. It had to rely entirely upon the honesty of the syndicate managers. He said it wasn't regarded as good form to inquire about details in regard to the profits. He added:

"I don't think you would be in a syndicate again if you made such a request."

Mr. Randolph admitted it was "very much like a blind pool," but later he requested to have this struck out, as he was joking.

Woodbury Langdon, a member of the New York Life's finance committee, admitted that he was a member of the International Merchant Marine syndicate, in which the New York Life also had taken a participation. The New York Life did not, however, acquire any of these bonds.

however, acquire any of these bonds.

BIG NEW YORK LIFE SALABIES. Mr. Randolph at the morning session submitted to the committee a list of salaries paid to the officers of the New York Life from 1877. The exhibit shows that the from 1877. The exhibit shows that the president of the company in that year received \$31,250. President McCall's salary at present is \$100,000 a year. In 1892, the year of his election to office, his salary was \$40,000 for the first six months and \$50,000 for the last six months; in 1893, 1894 and 1905 he got \$50,000; from 1896 to 1900 inclusive he got \$75,000. A year later his salary was raised to the present amount. The exhibit shows also that George W. Perkins, vice-president of the company, drew a salary in 1893, when he was elected to office, of \$20,000. In 1901 his salary was raised from \$30,000 to \$75,000. This advance was explained by Treasurer Randolph in that J. P. Morgan & Co. had offered Mr. Perkins a good place and he had declined it. The advance, the witness said, was retail in recognition of Mr. Perkins's merrit Mr. Perkins a good place and he had declined it. The advance, the witness said, was voted in recognition of Mr. Perkins's merit. A year later, when Mr. Perkins accepted a position in the Morgan firm, his salary was reduced at his own request to \$25,000 a year, as he still retained his position as vice-president of the New York Life.

John Claffin of H. B. Claffin & Co. testified John Claffin of H. B. Claffin & Co. testified that he had been a trustee of the New York Life for ten years. He was a member of the finance committee with G. W. Perkins, Woodbury Langdon, E. D. Randolph, J. S. Kennedy, Alexander E. Orr and G. A. Morrison. The finance committee, he said, meets twice a week. Questions of the company's investments are usually considered first by a sub-committee which eliminates those that are obviousy undesirable. The members of this sub-committee are Mr. Langdon, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Randolph.

The sub-committee, unlike the sub-

The sub-committee, unlike the sub-committee of the Mutual Life, has no authority to buy securities in advance of consideration by the finance committee,

HOW THE SYNDICATES ARE WORKED.

Syndicate transactions are first brought to the attention of the finance committee's sub-committee if the offers to particiate in them come to the company on days when the finance committee does not meet. Whenever it is possible, the offers are submitted to the entire finance committee. Counsel for the investigating committee wanted to know whether the New York Life ever entered into any syndicate operations in bonds, some of which it did not itself acquire.

Never except with the intention of taking the bonds, "was the witness's reply.

Then he added: "It may seem practical to us to sell the bonds, but we never enter a syndicate unless we are satisfied that the transaction is safe and will be for the benefit of the New York Life."

Mr. Claffin said that the company withdrew its underwritten bonds instead offering them to the public whenever is was able to do so.

IN THE MARKET FOR BONDS.

"But the fact is," said Mr. Hughes, "that the New York Life has been a considerable purchaser in the market aside from its participations in syndicate agreements; that while there has been no call on the members of the syndicates and the company has derived a profit from its participation, it has entered the market and bought bonds in excess of its allotments, thereby furnishing profits which were divided among the syndicate members."

Mr. Hughes called the attention of the witness to a transaction which the New York Life had had in New York Central debentures. The life insurance company had purchased \$2,000,000 of these bonds under agreement that they would not dispose of them for a year.

under agreement that they would not dispose of them for a year.

Mr. Clafin contended that the transaction in Central bonds was perfectly proper for the New York Life. The New York Life, he said, never under any conceivable circumstances would be called upon to use even a fourth of its assets in any one year, and the company could without danger tie up three-fourths of its assets under terms similar to those in the New York Central bond transaction. Besides, he said, the New York Life gains a decided advantage in the matter of being able to get the bonds at a lower price than would be possible under any other circumstances.

under any other circumstances. Q. Don't you regard it as a serious matter that the New York Life should put itself into a position where it cannot distribute a large

We have the latest novelties from Paris, Berlin and London Wine Flagon, rock crystal, silver mounti Dinner Plates, finest Doulton Ware, doz.

Fern Dish, real bronze stand, crystal bowl -We shall be pleased to show

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number of its securities? A. Not in the least. The New York Life would be perfectly safe in having a reasonable number of its securities tied up in this way.

A LARGE CASH BALANCE.

The witness said that the New York Life carried a cash balance ordinarily of from \$9,000,000 to \$14,000,000. Mr. Hughes wanted to know whether it wasn't possible to obtain just as good terms from the syndicate managers with this large sum at the company's disposal as it would be under the terms of the holding agreement.

"The investor who says that he is going to take and hold the securities will, under any circumstances, get better terms," Mr. Claffin answered. "There is," he continued, "no more danger in these transactions than in loaning \$1,000,000 or \$10,000,000 on real estate."

Mr. Claffin said that the finance committee could ave itself a whole lot of trouble by investing exclusively in Government. A LARGE CASH BALANCE

by investing exclusively in Government and municipal securities, but he doubted whether the policyhelders would stand for the small dividends paid on those bonds. He knew that he, as a policyholder, would not regard it as a fair proposition.

IN THE SHIPTARD SYNDICATE. Mr. Hughes requested the witness to have prepared a statement showing how much the society had saved in the purchase of securities under holding agreements. "Do you take part in syndicates?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"I do not make a practise of it," said Mr. Claffin. "I have not been a member of any syndicate in the past year."

O. Have you ever been a member of a

Q. Have you ever been a member of a syndicate in which the syndicate managers sold securities to the New York Life? A.

aold securities to the New York Life? A. Yes.
Q. Do you know who were the comembers of that syndicate? A. No.
Q. Did you take part in the International Mercantile Marine Syndicate? A. Yes.
Q. The New York Life also took a participation in that syndicate? A. Yes.
Q. Who were the syndicate managers?
A. J. P. Morgan & Co.
Q. What was the extent of the New York Life's participation in the syndicate? A. 33,200,000.

Life's participation in the syndicate? A. \$3,200,000.
Q. What was your participation? A. I am not sure, but I think it was \$100,000.
Mr. Claffin said that the syndicate was still in force. By that he meant that the bonds had not yet been distributed. The bonds were being held by the syndicate managers in the anticipation that they will be marketable. The time had been extended on the agreement, he said, to 1906. The witness said that under the terms of the syndicate agreement there was to be a bonus in stock to the syndicate members.

members.

To the best of his knowledge, the witness said, the New York Life had never bought bonds from any syndicate in which members bonds from any syndicate in which members of the finance committee had been interested. The relation between the New York Life and its trustees in the syndicates had been simply that of co-venturers. Mr. Claffin said further that no participation in any syndicate had been acquired by trustees of the company through their position as members of the finance committee. To the best of his knowledge the International Mercantile Marine Syndicate was the only one in which he had been interested at the same time with the New York Life. He was positive that no bonds had been sold to the company by any syndicate in which he was interested.

The hearings will be resumed next Tuesday.

NEW MAIL DRIVERS DESERT. There Is Little Delay, However-Police

Guard Continued. The strike of the mail drivers did not fizzle out yesterday, as was expected by the post office authorities and the contractors. Difficulties were encountered all day in prevailing on the new men to stick. J. Ente, one of the new drivers, appeared at the stables of the contractors, 535 East Fifteenth street, with his face covered with

blood and declared that no money would empt him to remain at work. He said he had been attacked and showed a stab wound. He insisted on being paid off. Every mail wagon driver was accompanied by a policeman and had to pass the gantlet of a row of women, boys and hoodlums from First avenue to Avenue A, down Fifteenth street on his way to the stables with his empty wagon.

Edwin Gould, first vice-president of the

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, got in from Chicago yesterday and took urer of the New York Mail Company the failure of the Police Department to provide a policeman for every wagon on Thursday, lost the contractors fifty new men. Postmaster Willcox was still angry

men. Fostmaster which was still angry about it yesterday,

"I had to write a letter to Commissioner McAdoo demanding protection," he said, "before we got it. I don't know what it means, but I have my opinion. I will be charitable and say that it was lack of intelligence in one branch of the city administration.

"The mails are being carried on time," he added. "There are desertions, but the contractors say there are plenty of applications. I want it to be understood that the strike is against the contractors. It is up to them to keep their contracts with us. The wagons are their property, not Uncle Sam's."

In the early hours of the morning over if the early nours of the morning over fifteen new men who were more or less abused by strikers or sympathizers gave up the job. Officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters invaded the stables later and the representatives of the New York Mail Company, which supplies the teams, called on the police to keep them

The Civic Federation has made an offer to both sides to arbitrate, and a conference will be held this afternoon. will be held this afternoon.

Three strike breakers got to Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Otto Lauffer, 25 years old, of 63 East Broadway, had a fractured skull; Thomas Moore, 25 years old, of 116 Bleecker street, had numerous bruises, and Martin Zeigler of 21 Rector street had an abrasion on the forehead. All three said they got hurt in rows with striking drivers. One striker also went to the hospital. He was John Halpin of 239 East Twenty-fourtherst. street, who was cut on the arm. He said he was struck by a policeman.

ARMOUR CAR LINES ANSWER. Denies That the Interstate Commission

Has Jurisdiction Over Its Business. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The Armour Car Lines, like other companies of a like character, denies that the Interstate Commerce Commission has any jurisdiction over its ousiness. The reply of the Chicago conpern to the complaint that it was chargcern to the compaint that it was charg-ing unjust and unreasonable rates and that it paid rebates and was guilty of discriminations was received at the committee meeting to-day. The Armour company declares that it is not a common carrier and is not the agent of any rail-

carrier and is not the agent of any railroad.
Separate answers are filed concerning the
relations of the refrigerator company with
each of the railroads mentioned in the
complaint, most of which have filed denials
of secret understandings with refrigerator
car lines. The reply concludes as fallows:
"This respondent avers that this honorable
commission had no jurisdiction over its
said business, or the refrigeration rates
made, charged and collected by it, or to
inquire into or pass upon the same, and
therefore objects to its proceedings in the
premises."

HUNGRY ON THE GALLOWS. Condemned Man Finishes Meal on the Tran-

deer, Then Dies Costly. NORPOLE, Va., Sept. 8.—Ashton Holmes negro, hanged in the jail at Clinton, N. C. for criminally assaulting a young negro girl for criminally assaulting a young near girl last May, displayed great calmness. While standing on the gallows with the rope about his neck he said he was hungry and asked for some hard boiled eggs he had left in his cell. They were brought and eagerly de-voured by the man, who was immediately afterward hanged.

SUMMER COLDS. Lazative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cole Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 260—Ade

ROBBERIES FEWER THIS YEAR.

POLICE POWERLESS TO STOP SOME

KINDS OF PLUNDERING. The Boy Guarded Apartment House Easy for Sneaks-Burglars Undetectable in Closed Houses-More Arrests Than

Ever Before-Possible Precautions. Commissioner McAdoo gave out yesterday at Police Headquarters a table showing the number of robberies and arrests in each precinct between July 1 and Sept. 6 of each

of the last three years.

The table shows that in these months of 1903 there were 836 burglaries, robberies and thefts in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx and that 293 arrests were made, giving a percentage of 35 per cent. of arrests to cases reported. In 1904 during the same period there were 875 cases reported and 320 arrests, or a percentage of 37. In the present year 788 cases have been reported and 364 arrests made, or a percentage of 46 of arrests to cases reported. A comparison between this year and last shows that there were 87 fewer cases Te-

ported and 44 more arrests made. The precinct which leads the list for the number of burglaries is the Thirty-first. The station house is in West 125th street. Acting Captain James F. Thompson commands there. During August, 1903, in this precinct there were 33 cases of burglary or theft reported and not an arrest was made. In 1904 there were 56 cases reported and only 2 arrests. In the present year there were 33 cases and 4 arrests. After giving the table to the reporters,

the Commissioner added: "This report is hardly fair to the police, because the cases reported in September of this year are so recent that the police have hardly had time to clear them up." Later in the day the Commissioner issued

statement, in which he said: "Apartment house robteries are not any more numerous now than hitherto, but they are sufficient to call for the utmost police vigilance. In most of the apartment houses, even of the better class, especially in summer, the front door is wide open. There is generally a boy, sometimes very small one, running the elevator Adjoining the elevator is the stairway. While the elevator is running no one uses

"All a clever crook has to do is to know what apartment is temporarily unoccupied, go up by way of the stairs when the elevator is not on the first floor and take all the time he wants to break into an apartment on any floor above the first. I would be willing to make a fair wager that I could leave this office now, go up to an apartment house I know and where I am a stranger to the leave the sleave of the sleaver of any by the stairs, and if I can succeed in gaining an entrance to the apartment, load the owner's valuables into a valise, ring the bell, come down the elevator with the boy, no questions asked, go out the front door, stand on the corner and hail a cab or wagon and drive off

and drive off.

The owners of many apartment houses, especially as a matter of economy in sumespecially as a matter of economy in summer, very rarely put a man at the front door. Even in the winter it is generally an undersized boy, who gets probably about \$3 or \$4 a week and is most of the time immersed in some bloodcurdling romance. The protection which the owners of these apartment houses should give in this respect would be an intelligent man in this respect would be an intelligent man at the door to notice those who enter or leave the building and who should be ac-quainted with the tenants. The janitor has other duties, of course, and he cannot watch the movements of the people coming in and going out

watch the movements of the people coming in and going out.

"In the matter of robbing private houses in the rich residential sections of the city, the up to date methods which give large assurance of safety to the robber are for the thief to use as a base of operations an apartment house in the vicinity and in line with the dwelling house. He can go into the apartment house as was can go into the apartment house, as was done in a recent case where the thief or thieves went through the door of the apartcharge of the strike. He said the mail wagon drivers were paid less than any other drivers of any kind in the United States. According to E. R. Travers, treasurer of the New York Mail Company, scuttle and rob the house at coming back again by way of the apartment

> "Where a private house is entirely unoc curied, without even servants or caretakers if the thief can once get an entrance, prefer-ably by the scuttle, the police have no means of knowing his presence and he might remain in there as long as he wished, until the family returned. There is no possible police vigilance that will enable them to know of the presence of the thief in a house under these circumstances. in a house under these circumstances. If he once gains an entrance to any house on any block, say a block of houses temporarily vacated, he can go from one roof to another and down each scuttle, so that he might very easily enter every house in the block and inspect it at his leisure. It would be very much better if the owner of a house containing valuables, on 'going away for the summer, would leave his address and a description of the premises ddress and a description of the prem at the nearest police station, more especially if he is not going to have a servent or care-taker on the premises. It would then be the duty of the police captain, on receiving information, to take quick notice of any unusual circumstances in or about the

"If the law were the same here as in Ger-Tif the law were the same here as in Germany, where the movements of tenants and guests at hotels have to be reported to the police, of course the situation would be entirely different. As it is now, I am enjoining the captains in the various preenjoining the captains in the various pre-cincts, especially where there are apart-ment houses, to request the janitors to give them prompt notice of new tenants coming in so that any attempt to locate for illegal purposes may be checked. This was successfully done in the past by of-ficers like Inspector Brooks, and I believe the rule is a good one. If the janitor and owner want to protect the tenan's they can do so to a great extent by giving us prompt notice about the movements of the people in the building, and they should call our attention at once to any suscall our attention at once to any such injus occupants. Such information would be treated as strictly confidential.

"So far as the police are concerned the robberies, especially in apartment houses, seem to be perpetrated by class of young thieves not yet sufficiently advanced in crime to have, as it were, a professions rating or to be gazetted in the Detectiv

Bureau.*

Among the many names sent to the Commissioner to consider for honors only one policeman received honorable mention. Berrard Feist of the Thirty-first receinct was the man. Although he was shot at and attacked by superior numbers, Feist single handed, marared to land three prisoners accused of theft. accused of theft.

New Postmaster at Corning. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- President Roose velt to-day appointed Harry S. Pratt post-master at Corning, N. Y.

A Querter of a Million People representing the best interests of New York City

mercially and socially, Have Telephones Are you able to reach them? Have you a tele-

and vicinity, both com-

NEW YORK TELEPHONE OO. 15 Dey Street.

phone?

WAR ON CATERPILLARS. Rochester's Park Board Organizes Another

·Crusade Against the Pests. ROCHESTER, Sept. 8.—Because of the destruction which has been wrought on shade trees by the tussock moth, the Board of Park Commissioners has declared war against the pest and the school children of the city are now enlisting in a war of extermination on the cocoons. The crusade is being conducted on the lines followed in the famous hunt of eleven years ago, when Rochester was so thoroughly cleaned of cocoons that not until the present year have the ravages of the pest become

erious again. The school children will be paid seven cents a quart for the cocoons, each quart o contain about 400 egg masses and weigh ounces. Five hundred dollars has n appropriated by the park board for

been appropriated by the park board for the purpose.

In addition to the regular payments, there will be six special prizes of \$5 each to the six boys making the highest records. It is an interesting calculation to figure how many caterpillars will be destroyed by this plan if the fund be exhausted. At seven cents a quart \$470 will buy 6,714 quarts of egg masses. Each quart must contain at least 375 egg masses, or a total of 2,517,750 egg masses in the 6,714 quarts.

Prof. Slingerland of Cornell University estimated that each egg mass would produce 200 caterpillars, so that 2,517,750 egg masses would produce 503,550,000 caterpillars next spring. Approximately, therefore, 560,000,000 caterpillars will be destroyed by the expenditure of the \$500, which is at the rate of \$1 a million, or 10,000 caterpillars for a cent.

is at the rate of \$1 a million, or 10,000 cater-pillars for a cent.

In the cocoon hunt of eleven years ago the first prize was won by a boy who was credited with collecting more than 2,000,000 cocoons, and his nearest competitor had more than 1,500,000 to his credit. It was estimated that the pupils of one school alone had destroyed 7,500,000,000 cater-pillars. No one has figured out how many caterpillars were killed by the work of all the schools, but it was sufficient to keep the city clear of the pest for more than a city clear of the pest for more than a

decade.

In view of these facts members of the park board do not agree with the State Entomologist at Albany, who in a recent bulletin belittles the value of such a cru-

MOTHER JONES TALKS HERE. Tells Socialists to Fight at the Polls-Enthusiasts Hug and Kiss Her.

Mother Jones, the labor agitator, addressed a Socialist meeting at Second avenue and Tenth street last night. The reserves of the Fifth street station were called out to handle the crowd, but it was an out to handle the crowd, but it was an orderly gathering. Mother Jones said:
"You Socialists have everything to sain and nothing to lose. Fight, therefore, where a blow struck will most be felt—at the ballot box. Vote for yourselves and not for your masters. If the Socialists were in power your children would have gardens to play in and would not be forced to play on the fire escapes so dangerous to all. Last week I saw a girl vilely clad in rags selling papers, scanning meangerous to all. Last week I saw a girl vilely clad in rags selling papers, scanning mean-while the columns of the paper looking for while the columns of the paper looking for work. Caly a short time before that I was in Newport. I saw the pampered pets wearing clothing that cost \$4,000 or \$5.000. This girl's rags would have been dear at \$3. If you vote the Socialist ticket all this will be changed."

Mother Jones spoke of "the petted parasites of Newport who never have produced any wealth."

After the meeting many of the women

After the meeting many of the women in the crowd made a rush for Mother Jones and after hugging and kissing her carried her away on their shoulders.

LANDS A 32-POUND FISH.

Mrs. A. B. Clements of This City Caught It Off Frontenac Island. FRONTENAC, N. Y., Sept. 8 .- A fish weighing thirty-two pounds, of unknown species, was landed this afternoon, after a terrific struggle lasting nearly an hour, off Fronstruggie asting nearly an hour, on Fron-tenac Island, by Mrs. A. B. Clements of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Clements and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Morris of New York arrived at the Thousand Islands in a private car on Monday, and have chartered a yacht at Frontenso for their fishing expeditions.
Accompanied by Thomas Collins, a veteran guide of St. Lawrence, the party angled in local waters to-day half an hour before

Mrs. Clements, who is a skilful angler, hooked the big fish, and after a hard fight it was landed with a gaff. The oldest fishermen on the river were unable to name the big fish, which was over three feet long and eighteen inches wide. By some it was pronounced a German carp and by others a red snapper. Mrs. Clements said this evening that she would send the fish to an culturist to determine the

ADMIRAL BARCLAY RETIRED. He Commanded the Monitor Amphitrite

in the Spanish War. Washington, Sept. 8.-Rear Admiral Charles J. Barclay was retired to-day, after forty-five years of service in the navy Admiral Barclay entered the Naval Academy n 1860 from Pennsylvania, was graduated in 1863, and soon after was made an ensign. He served on the sloop Wachusett and the

He served on the sloop Wachusett and the Kearsarge, and was made a master in 1866. He reached his captaincy in October, 1896, after service on various vessels.

During the Spanish War he was in command of the Monitor Amphitrite. He retained command of that vessel until 1801, when he was made captain of the Boston Navy Yard. In June, 1803, he was sent to the Puget Sound Navy Yard. In September of that year he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. He will be succeeded as commandant at Puget Sound succeeded as commandant at Puget Sound by Capt. William T. Burwell, who has been in command of the receiving ship Indepen-dence at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

CANAL ENGINEERS MEET. They Will Go to Oyster Bay Next Week

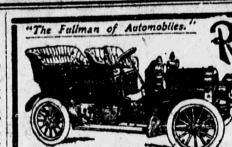
on the President's Invitation. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The Advisory Board of Engineers on the Panama Cana met to-day in the offices assigned to it met to-day in the offices assigned to it here. To-day's session was the first since last Saturday. Since these the members of the board have been engaged in studying the plans set before them by the commission, and the discussion to-day had to do with the size of the caral and locks. The board has been invited by the President to go to Oyster Bay and will do so next week. It will leave New York on board the Sylph on Monday and return to Washington in the evening. The President will entertain the members at luncheon.

Twenty Temperary Clerks for Our Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- Twenty temporary clerks have been allowed for service ance was made on the recommendation of Postmaster Willoox. On account of the increase of business in the office and the fact that many clerks have been compelled to work overtime, the postmaster reported that an increase in the force was necessary. in the New York post office. This allow-

Secretary Httohoock's Daughter Engaged. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock announce the engagement of their daughter announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne E., to Lieutenant Commander William S. Sims, U. S. N. Miss Hitchcock is the elder daughter of the family. Lieutenant-Commander Sims was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1878 and is now inspector

Jealous Husband Takes Poison and Dics. OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 8 .- Jealous of his wife, Frank Vandermark, 36 years of age, took an ounce of carbolic acid to-night.
A doctor pumped the liquid from his stomach and be was arrested. While on the way to the station be suddenly fell over dead.



Gasoline

IMPORTANT.

Among the very fow high grade cars to be se cured in time for use this season are Two Completely Equipped Rainlers, now on the floor, ready for inspection, and immediate deilvery.

Price \$3.500, with full equipment.

GUARANTEED FREE OF REPAIRS FOR ONE YEAR. Enthusiastic lexers describing recent primances of Rainter cars will interest prospective buyers. THE RAINIER COMPANY Salesroom and Garage, Breadway, cor. 50th St.

FALL OVERCOATS.

Short, medium or long, made of coverts, venetians, plain and unfinished worsteds, silk lined throughout, to measure at \$25.

Sample overcoats, new and novel, for your inspection. Samples with new fashion plate and measuring blank mailed free to any address.

ARNHEIM Broadway @ Ninth Street.

PUBLIC PRINTER PALMER OUT.

PRESIDENT REMOVES HIM FOR DISOBEYING ORDERS.

Had Previously Demanded His Resignation to Take Effect Sept. 15-Foreman Ricketts to Be Acting Public Printer Until a Successor is Appointed.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 8 .- President Roosevelt, it was announced at the executive offices, to-day removed Gen. Frank W. Palmer, head of the Government Printing Office. The cause was disobedience of the President's orders. The report made by the Keep commission, which investigated the Government Printing Office recently, left the President no choice but to ask Gen. Palmer to resign. Last Saturday the President accordingly did notify the Public

Printer that his resignation was desired, to take effect on Friday next, Sept. 15. Gen. Palmer was dissatisfied with some estimony Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman, and L. C. Hay, division foreman, are said to have given before the Keep commission, and he charged them with insubordination and demanded their resignations. Ricketts and Hay refused to resign, claiming the privileges of civil service employees. Gen. Palmer then gave them until last Tuesday, Sept. 5, to show cause before him why they

should not be removed.

In the meantime, on Monday, Sept. 4, Gen. Palmer received the President's notice that his resignation was wanted and instructing him to suspend proceedings against Ricketts and Hay or any other employees of the Printing Office. Instead of abandoning the proceedings, Gen. Palmer simply gave Ricketts and Hay until tomorrow to appear before him and show cause why they should not be removed. This was directly contrary to the President's orders, and to-day when the President learned the fact he decided to remove

Gen. Palmer at once. In the meantime Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman of the Printing Office, will be acting Public Printer. There has been some speculation as to whether Mr. Ricketts will be Gen. Palmer's successor. It is known that Mr. Ricketts is very well indorsed, but his appointment is deemed very doubtful here. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The action of the President to-day in removing Public Printer Palmer is something of a puzzle here. It did not hinge upon the contract for Lanston chines which resulted in the recent

investigation and which the President approved. In view of that action the President, it is presumed, was inspired to remove Public Printer Palmer on account of the latter's persistent quest for the scalps of Ricketts and Hay, foremen, which he was pursuing relentlessiv, regardless of the

pursuing reientlessiv, regardless of the fact that the President had accepted his resignation to take effect Sept. 15.

But the Government Printing Office story is not ended by the removal of Public Printer Palmer. He has influential friends in Congress, where he once served from an Iowa district. It was learned to-day from sources close to the retiring Public Printer that he has determined to demand an investigation by Congress. This request for an investigation cannot well be denied him, and his friends in Congress will insist that it be sweeping. The inquiry will likely also include the charges that the authority to instal typesetting machines in the Govern-

include the charges that the authority to instal typesetting machines in the Government Printing Office, and the necessary appropriation therefor, was inserted in the appropriation bill at the request of a powerful lobby.

As the direct result of this authority to the Public Printer, Mr. Palmer installed forty-seven Mergenthalers and twenty-eight Lanstons. He said recently that he was moved to give the Mergenthalers the bigger slice of the contract because he accepted the popular idea then prevailing that the Mergenthaler was a superior machine. The actual test of the two machines conducted in the printing office, however, proved that the Mergenthaler was not so well suited to book, pamphlet and tabular well suited to book, pamphlet and tabular work as the Lanston, and that was the reason the recent contract for seventy-two machines was awarded to the Lanston

machine was awarded to the Lanston company.

Mr. Palmer said to-night that the action of the President in removing him was wholly unexpected. He declined to mrio any statement regarding it, but said he might later if he deemed it desirable. He severed his connection with the office this afternoon and removed his personal papers.

Whether the Keep commission will conduct the inquiry ordered by President Roosevelt last week "of the continued acts of insubordination" charged by Mr. Palmer against Ricketts and Hay is not known here. On this point Chairman Keep is awaiting instructions from Oyster Bay. Mr. Keep could not say to-night whether the new developments would cause the President to change the program. A day or so ago Chairman Keep addressed a letter to the President asking for instructions as to the proposed investigation of Ricketts and Hay.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The cruiser Olympia has sailed from Monte Cristi for Guantanamo, the collier Ajax from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads and the tug Pentacook from Guantanamo for Santiago.

The cruiser Hartford has arrived at Annapolis, the battleship Massachusetts and the tug Uncas at Boston and the destroyer Hopkins at Provincetown.

SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" Select Your Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc. with care, if you want each piece perfect in artistic design and finish. If the trade mark "1847 ROGERS BROS."

is stamped on the designs you are sure of getting the highest grade silver plate made. In buying Coffee Urns, Baking Dishes, etc., ask for the goods of

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When the hair is gray or faded it

It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy. Morgan's Ginger Ale

and Club Soda Order from your dealer or direct from JOHN MORGAN, 843 West 29th Street, N. Y. 'Phone 438-28th. Established 1850.

PUBLICATIONS.

A TIMELY BOOK Russia in Revolution By G. H. PERRIS With photogravure frontispiece of Stepniak and eighteen other illustrations 8ro, cloth, \$3.00 net

Army and Navy Orders

Brentano's, New York

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- These army orders were issued to day:
Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, Fifth Infantry, to the
Norin Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga.
Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., Quararmaster, from
office of Quartermaster General to Fort Monroe.
Major Edward R. Morris, Surgeon, upon arrival
at San Francisco to Fort Slocum.

These navy orders were issued:
Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Pond, to the Mare Island Navy Yard.
Lieut. S. Gannon, from the Kearsarge to the Naval Academy.
Assistant Paymaster C. N. Wrenshall, from the New York Navy Yard to the Paducah.

Impossible to Get Employment, as Face and Body Were Covered With Itching Sores - Scritched Til Flesh Was Raw-Spent Hundreds of Dollars on Doctors and Hospitals and Grew Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN FIVE WEEKS.

"Since the year 1894 I have been troubled with a very bad case of eczema which I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to cure, and I went to the hospital, but they failed to cure me and it was getting worse all the time. Five weeks ago my wife bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and I am pleased to say that I am now completely cured and well.

"It was impossible for me to get em-ployment, as my face, head, and body were covered with it. The eczema first appeared on the top of my head, and it had worked all the way around down the back of my neck and around to my throat, down my body and around the hips. It itched so I would be obliged to scratch it, and the flesh was raw "I would first wash the affected parts with warm water and Cuticura Soap. and then apply Cuticura Ointment and let it remain on all night, and in the morning I would use Cuticura Soap. I am now all well, which all my friends

can testify to, and I will be pleased to recommend Cuticura to any and all persons who wish a speedy and permanent cure of skin diseases. (signed)
Thomas M. Rossiter, 290 Prospect Street,
East Orange, N. J., Mar. 30, 1905."

COMPLETE TREATMENT For Every Humor \$1

Complete external and internal treatment for every humor from infancy to age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Oint-ment, and Pills, may now be had for one dollar. A single set is often sufficient to cure when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Torturing Hu-

BUSINESS NOTICES. THE DEAF MADE TO HEAR. Information given by The Mears Ear Phone Co. West 34th st.

DIED. BROKAW .- At Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Thursday. Sept. 7, Margaret Inman, only daughter of Clifford V. and Nannie Inman Brokaw, aged

11 months 10 days.

11 months 10 days.

12 moral services at the home of her parents.

13 Mamaroneck, N. Y., Saturday morning, Sept.

14 to:30 o'clock. DANIELS.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, 1905, at Lake Placid, N. Y., Harriet W., wife of George H. Daniels.

Funeral services at Earl Crematorium. Troy LUM .- Frederick Harvey Lum, suddenly, at At-lantic City, N. J., on Sept. 7, 1905. Notice of funeral hereafter.

IORRISON.-At his residence, 801 West 188th st., on Friday morning, Sept. 8, 1905. George W. Morrison, in his 51st year. Notice of funeral later. Please omit flowers

Baltimore papers please copy.